

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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2. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	17. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
3. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	18. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
4. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	19. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
5. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	20. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
6. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	21. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
7. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	22. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
8. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	23. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
9. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	24. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
10. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	25. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
11. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	26. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
12. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	27. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
13. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000	28. Omaha Daily Bee, Morning Edition, 40,000
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GEO. H. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1909.

(Seal) M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Belay thee, Zelaya!

Be careful not to get your corn show dices mixed.

It will be either the last or the last-ling House of Lords.

Brooklyn's weather forecast seems to be hotter for Coler.

Mayor "Jim" had better stick to clin music and the lasso.

There continue to be indications that the Tammany boss is a loser with Gaynor.

With characteristic frivolity New York makes light of its \$11,000,000 gas bill.

With Nicaragua on its hands, congress may not have so prosy a session after all.

At Christmas shopping time it invariably gets to be a case of never mind the weather.

Mr. Pierce's lawyers evidently consider that swearing before a woman doesn't count.

Governor Stubbs will hardly mind the club snub. As a locker antagonist he locked himself out.

The moles of the Chicago tunnels appear to have thrown up some respectable imitations of fiscal mountains.

Another negro has been burned at the stake down in Georgia. And still we read about "barbarous Mexico."

The true Christmas flavor seems to be in the air, with Hettie Green cutting the interest rate on Wall street loans.

About the most fragile bric-a-brac nowadays is the alshp record. Some new one is shattered every little while.

At this stage of the game Englishmen are not falling over themselves in the scramble for the job of viceroy of India.

The judicial finding that they are not "common laborers" entitles Omaha barbers to hold their heads up a little higher.

Determined to rid himself of that ancient libel about his whiskers, the farmer is now taking to raising beardless wheat.

The Rock Island and Frisco roads have been divorced without going to the divorce court. But they will still be friends.

Andrew Carnegie is getting just as much free advertising out of us as if he had actually offered Omaha some money for a new public library.

Iowa offers to furnish the judge for that United States supreme court vacancy. Nebraska might dig up a few eligibles if properly encouraged.

The magazine rate per word has been eclipsed by the establishment of \$10 fines for offenders accosting girls on the street with "Hello, kid."

Nebraska is taking its full share of prizes at the International Live Stock show at Chicago. When it comes to raising corn and cattle, Nebraska can't be beat.

At last the one man who personally witnessed the Chicago fire, the Galveston flood and the San Francisco earthquake has found this world too tame and gone to seek another.

## Concentration of Troops.

How completely the west has outgrown the conditions which confronted the settlers is emphasized by the annual report of Secretary Dickinson of the War department in recommending the abolition of isolated army posts which have served their purpose. Now that the early Indian strife and other pioneer problems have been settled, no good reason exists for maintaining troops in remote places, and we may expect a gradual withdrawal of such forces, in line with the secretary's proposal for centralization at the larger cores of population.

Concentration works for economy of administration and facilitates mobility of troops. More than this, it meets the double purpose of familiarizing the public with an arm of the service which is comparatively little known and of fostering the development of the militia. Experience of European nations demonstrates that such concentration develops a more enthusiastic loyalty for the regulars on the part of the people, makes youth more eager for enlistment and adds to general efficiency. In our own country the peculiar need of a more seasoned militia will undoubtedly be better met through the federal and state co-operation, which is intended to follow such centralization as is proposed, for the volunteers will not only have the constant work of the regulars before them for comparison, but will profit directly by the expert instruction possible with officers so readily available. The whole project of strengthening the nation's reserves would thereby gain materially.

The secretary's suggestion that the youth of the land be afforded every opportunity for rifle practice has its merits; knowledge of how to use a gun is useful to anyone, and when a country needs men who have that knowledge it needs them badly.

## Outlawing Zelaya.

Severity of diplomatic relations with Zelaya's administration in Nicaragua, and the virtual branding of that functionary as a tyrant and a malefactor, have been done with such strong and vigorous language on the part of Secretary Knox that this country stands committed to put an end to his regime, if the belligerents whom we have recognized are not able to do so. The outlook is that the belligerents have the upper hand in the troubled republic, but at last reports Zelaya controlled considerable area and is still the dictator of the legislature.

This may mean armed conflict for the United States. Fortunately, the crisis comes at the very eve of the opening of congress, so that there will be the fullest opportunity for manifestation of entire accord on the part of the direct representatives of the American people. It must be evident to all that the time has come when we have to fulfill our duty to ourselves to ensure the safeguarding of American interests and American lives in the central republics. The matter of reparation for the barbarous and unjustifiable execution of Cannon and Groce can await events, but there can no longer be any reserve of patience concerning the acts of Zelaya, upon whom Secretary Knox has virtually stamped the brand of outlawry.

Our step toward armed intervention in the Nicaraguan embroglio is first of all an assertion of our own rights, which Zelaya has flaunted and outraged, but in a larger sense it is a notification to all Central America that we are determined to put an end to the unstable condition of affairs in the revolutionary zone, and to the world that United States control of the western hemisphere is to be efficiently maintained.

## No Customs Discriminations.

Great decrease of smuggling and consequent large gain in revenue is already apparent as a result of the reforms accomplished in the New York customs house. This is gratifying from a business point of view and from the standpoint of ethical observation. Discrimination seems to have been one of the worst evils of the past, and an un-American class feeling cannot but have been aroused by the manifestation of such favoritism.

It is apparent from the reports of European travelers, as well as from official records, that the law is now being strictly applied to all alike. This is entirely as it should be, for this principle has been fundamental since the foundation of the republic. Mr. Loeb has demonstrated that this policy pays the treasury, and it will also be found to have its value in maintaining the spirit of national traditions.

## International Wireless.

It is to be hoped that the deferred matter of international wireless telegraphy will have an opportunity to be heard at the forthcoming session of the senate, for there appears to be good ground for complaint on the part of the War department that our interests may suffer from not joining in the treaty to which many other nations have already subscribed.

The recent experience of the United States army transport Kilpatrick may be cited to illustrate the unsatisfactory condition in which any ship flying the American flag is apt to find itself. It will be remembered that it had great difficulties on its cruise in communicating in various parts of the world and in some instances its messages were refused altogether.

If there are clauses in the Berlin treaty to which the senate deems it wise to take exception, it would still be possible to confirm the general conditions with such specific reservations

as would meet our peculiar requirements. Reservations were made by Great Britain and Japan, while Germany, Russia, Spain and other important nations signed the convention with no stipulations whatever. The evidence at hand indicates that thus far our failure to join in the treaty in any form has worked to our distinct disadvantage.

## The License Year.

Every successive period for reissuing liquor licenses seems to bring up some new point of law, and this year the new question is what constitutes the license year for Omaha. In Omaha the licenses for liquor dealers and permits to druggists to sell liquor have always run from January to January, coinciding with the fiscal year of the city. Although the appointive members of the police commission took their offices in March, yet as only one went out each year, making the board practically a permanent body, with the governor as the source of appointive power, counting his term from January to January, "the municipal year," which is the phraseology of the law, and the calendar year were taken to be the same.

Yet the situation in Omaha would hardly be changed from what it has been, if it is changed at all, except for the fact that the last legislature made the police board elective, the entire membership having a fixed term, beginning in May every third year. The point contended for by the anti-saloon representatives, therefore, is that this change of the law has changed "the municipal year" for Omaha, so far as it applies to the issuing of liquor licenses, and that licenses issued now cannot run longer than next May, although the applicant would have to pay the full \$1,000 exacted for the whole year's license.

This is plainly a purely legal question to be answered by the courts, according to the requirements of the statutes, and the decisions already made under them. If the attention of the law-makers had been called to this matter at the time, they would doubtless have expressly declared that they had no purpose to change the license year, but evidently no one in or out of the legislature thought of it. The new police board has already issued, during the year, two or three licenses running to January, and it will be up to the courts to say whether or not this period is the legal license year.

## Red Cross and Red Tape.

The fact that some of the European postal authorities have barred from the mails matter bearing the Red Cross stamps cannot but surprise the American, who has come to view red tape as a thing to be ruthlessly cut when interfering with worthy causes of humanity. Each red cross stamp represents a cash contribution of the private citizen for the eradication of white plague. There is no political or national significance in the presence of the stamp on a letter or parcel, and the burden of weight is infinitesimal. In this country little or no confusion has arisen because of their use, the public thoroughly understanding that they do not pay postage, but only serve as a bit of holiday cheer in a beneficial crusade.

The arbitrary order forbidding them in foreign mails appears to have been an excess of officialdom. How much easier it would have been to inform the postal employees and public abroad concerning their use instead of returning to the senders or consigning to the dead letter office foreign mail bearing the kindly little stickers. The Christmas spirit seems to have overlooked the grouchy red tape sticklers in other lands.

If the republicans are to oppose the merit system when democrats are in office and the democrats are to oppose it when republicans are in office, the reform may, and probably will be, many years in coming.—World-Herald.

But the democrats happen to be in power in Nebraska right now so far as executive and legislative responsibility goes. Yet the late democratic legislature put in more time enacting laws to make jobs for democratic pie-bitters than it devoted to all other subjects combined, and then the democrats had the nerve to proclaim themselves to be real nonpartisans. If the democrats in Nebraska are so hot for the merit system as they pretend, there is nothing to stop them from starting at it.

John Mitchell makes a creditable showing for the sober intentions of labor when he reports that strikes are less responsible for violence and deaths than are foot ball and elections, but he must remember, also, that strikes are far fewer in number, for which every one is grateful. The strike is an injury to society in other ways than through violence, and is to be avoided except as a last resort.

There can be only approval of the executive order commanding subordinates in government bureaus to make their public communications only through the heads of departments. Centralization of responsibility is a part of the discipline in every well conducted establishment, and loose talk on the part of minor employees is not only disloyal, but disruptive.

The Lincoln Star wants Lincoln to prepare for the census. "If we sit back," it says, "and allow the enumerators to do all the work they are almost certain to miss a lot of us." It must be alarming to Lincoln folks to think that they might be missed.

Those who like to talk about the weather and who have exhausted their adjectives applying to the current

terrestrial brand may be diverted by observing that the Martians are now reported to be shoveling deep drifts of snow.

It is hardly probable that Governor Shallenberger has so soon forgotten the troubles inflicted on him by the last legislative session that he should want more of the same before it becomes necessary.

In some cities dirt haulers are not permitted to take their wagons over the principal thoroughfares, but are compelled to use side streets. Needless to say that rule does not apply in Omaha.

The voluntary dissolution of an important railroad merger rather creates the impression that even the magnates are not finding consolidation altogether unmix blessings.

It may be true that carrying school books makes a child lop-sided physically, but the child who never carries school books is apt to become lop-sided mentally.

## Perhaps It Hasn't.

From the calm way in which Standard Oil takes the dissolution verdict one might suppose that it had no particular objection to changing its spots.

## Keeping Things Moving.

According to the western newspapers the railroads of that section are buying new locomotives as never before, which means an expectation of more to hitch to than at any previous time.

## Turn On the Light.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
Vice President Sherman complains about the obscurity of his lot. He finds that people do not recognize him on the street or even know what his name is. In time they may get him mixed up with the author of the Sherman act or the leader of the march through Georgia.

## More Tealun Prophecies.

Baltimore American.  
Nikola Tesla prophesies that people will be one day able to talk through wireless telephones from any given points in the world and at small cost. And nobody now will be found to say this wonder is impossible. It is a sign of the amazing progress of the age that we take as matters of course what only a generation ago would have been looked on as a miracle.

## Currency Reform "In the Air."

St. Louis Republic.  
The trust word of all Senator Aldrich's currency talks was spoken by him at the Economic club of New York the other night when he said that if he were given power to write a new currency law for the United States he couldn't do it. Mr. Aldrich, as chairman of the currency commission, has gathered a lot of interesting information about European currency systems, but he hasn't found anything abroad that would fit the United States.

## DO IT NOW.

Another Outburst on the Early Shopping Plan.  
Boston Globe.  
The advantages of doing Christmas shopping early need not be dwelt upon to any great length. A word to the wise is sufficient. The earlier people begin buying for the holidays the better off they will be. It will be to make a good selection. Frugal purchasers will be sure to do their shopping before the crowds get too large. No need to notify them. They have learned by experience.

But there are others. The others forget. They are simply thoughtless. They like the convenience of early shopping as well as the wiser ones. However, they require only a word. Once their attention is called to this subject they will bear in mind the necessity of early Christmas shopping. But there is talk through wireless telephones about Christmas shopping. It is more unselfish than the other, but it will no doubt appeal with force to every purchaser. Putting off buying until the last week or so inflicts an enormous amount of work upon the attendants in the stores. The average person hardly realizes the enormous strain put upon a clerk by the inconsiderateness of the thoughtless.

Remember that you will make life more tolerable for others and for yourself and will probably feel better satisfied with yourself and your purchases if you do your Christmas shopping early.

## ORACLES DISAGREE.

Polar Conversationalists Confound Each Other.

Washington Post.  
The Nautical Almanac is a technical publication of unchallenged accuracy, and even Dr. Cook would not venture to dispute anything set forth within its covers. This is none the less true, although the almanac has served to make him out an impostor from two standpoints as opposite as the poles themselves. Admiral Chester has shown, by subjecting Dr. Cook's observation of the Nautical Almanac test, that the explorer was 30 miles out of the way—that distance farther from the pole than his observations on a certain date indicated. He further demonstrated with an array of figures that carried conviction to his audience that when Dr. Cook wrote that he was near the pole, and proceeding north he actually was beyond the pole, or had turned himself around unbeknownst and was, of course, heading south. These were two of many instances he cited where Cook's data did not square with the Nautical Almanac.

These disclosures of Dr. Cook's seeming obliquity caused consternation among his partisans, but nobody had the nerve to question the authority and authenticity of Admiral Chester's accusing comparisons.

That is to say, the Nautical Almanac test upsetting Dr. Cook's marvelous story stood practically unchallenged until Mr. Walter Wellman, fresh from Spitzbergen, knocked Admiral Chester's argument into the sea. It was a left-handed "knock," but none the less a finish blow. He, too, had used the Nautical Almanac as a yardstick, but in place of discovering the wide discrepancies that rewarded Admiral Chester's scrutiny, Mr. Wellman found an accuracy so minute and precise that his inference to be drawn was that Dr. Cook by the aid of a Nautical Almanac fabricated his marvelous data at a hunting camp several hundred miles from the pole. Taking a pencil and the almanac, Mr. Wellman demonstrated the case with which Cook's data might have been "cooked up."

Dr. Cook's data are aboard ship bound for Copenhagen, but their inaccessibility need not hinder him from confounding Admiral Chester and Explorer Wellman forthwith. The sending of a copy of Mr. Wellman's argument to Admiral Chester and vice versa should suffice.

## Around New York

Whipless on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

The imported spook raiser now doing business in New York at \$500 per put a prop under the suspicion that the metropolis has a large and varied collection of people entitled to the Barnum degree of E. M. All lines of activity, from the learned professions down to the submerged crowd, have a good percentage of easy marks. One of them—a type of many-told her story in court the other day, in an effort to rid herself of leeches and recover some of the \$15,000 she gave up. The victim is Mrs. Mary Brandes, and the smooth workers are Della Goff, a masseuse, and Jacob Lemondorf, manager of an employment agency. Mrs. Brandes is a student of the occult and had an affinity in mind, which prompted a desire for a divorce. Miss Goff was employed by her three years ago, and became aware of Mrs. Brandes' secret wishes. The servant intimated that she knew of a woman clairvoyant who could arrange the divorce and obtain all the evidence and who had been active in her way in some of the most noted divorce cases in the city.

Mrs. Brandes desired to see this clairvoyant, but says Della Goff told her that she was the only one through which the woman worked her wonders, and she was, in fact, the "concentration." Mrs. Brandes says she finally consented to pay the \$10,000 asked and started to write a check. "I cannot take a check for this," Mrs. Brandes, said Miss Goff told her. "I will have to get the cash."

Mrs. Brandes said she went to a bank and drew the money in \$1,000 bills and gave to the masseuse ten of them. From that time, Mrs. Brandes said, the money was paid in smaller amounts. At one time it was to obtain bail for one of the detectives employed by the clairvoyant divorce accelerator, and another reason served at another time.

Lemondorf came into the affair one time when Miss Goff was ill. Mrs. Brandes said, and collected money for her. Mrs. Brandes said that she gave him \$1,000 once, to be paid to the clairvoyant who needed the money to get evidence, and there was a charge being made from time to time for expenses of detectives following out the instructions of the occult adviser, the total amounting to \$15,000. Mrs. Brandes informed the court that she has a scrap of a divorce decree to show for the money.

A woman walked up to the counter of a fashionable hotel and asked for a package of valuables which was in the safe, relates the Sun.

"If I had not wanted one particular thing I suppose I should have left the package where it was for another three years," she said to the clerk.

"Yes," said the clerk in answer to a question after the woman left. "That package had really been in our safe for three years. Why, we have all sorts of valuable papers, jewelry and even money that are entrusted to our keeping for years at a time. People seem to prefer a hotel safe to a safety deposit vault. One reason, perhaps, is that it costs nothing. Another is that the standard of hotel clerks has improved."

"It is astonishing the amount of jewelry that people keep in hotel safes. Of course, the owners have originally stopped in the hotel, but they go away, leaving their valuables, and I have known such persons to be gone as much as two years and never make an inquiry about their property in that time."

"To show you how much confidence people have in hotels and their employees I might mention that the other day a man came in here and put four \$1,000 bills in an envelope, wrote his name on the latter and asked me to put it in the safe. Not long ago another man actually did the same thing with seven \$1,000 bills."

The clerks of several other hotels talked in a similar strain without any outside suggestion. "I'll bet I have handled more than a million dollars' worth of jewelry today," said "Look here," and he opened the safe and piled six or eight big jewelry cases on the counter, but hurriedly put them back. "In one of those I know there is over \$200,000 worth, and what I showed you was only a few of what the safe contains."

The great corporations in arrears to the city for special franchise taxes since 1906 are resorting to injunctions to prevent the comptroller from selling their franchises at the advertised sale on December 8. The amount involved is \$27,000,000.

The comptroller is telling the delinquents that he will accept part payment on the arrears, but that he will not give more time, and that if the major part of the arrears is not paid on or before sale day the properties will go under the hammer.

Among the corporations affected are the following: The Second Avenue railroad, the Metropolitan, the New York & Harlem railroad, City Line company, the Central Park, North & East River company, Third Avenue system, the Consolidated Gas company.

Among the odd occupations that are specialized in modern business is that of one woman employed in the carpet store. The best Brussels carpets, and perhaps the best good in other make, cannot be prevented from "grotting." When down on the floor, as a specially-made rug, or as a carpet, there soon appear small tufts here and there, which detract from the looks and annoy the housewife. The occupation of this special woman is to take care of these sprouts.

With special needles and other tools she goes to the afflicted house, and by skillful manipulation compels the loose threads to get back into place and stay there. Her success prevents in many cases the goods from being thrown back on the carpet store.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

From the statement of Gertrude Atherton that Chicago is gloomy, ugly, frightful, dirty, money mad and wicked, the inference is drawn that she does not like the place.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes may lead a strike of shirtwaist makers. Mrs. Stokes has the advantage of being able to do her share of striking without incurring danger of hunger.

As an indication of her desire to move, a Maryland woman burned the house. This moved her all right, but the other abode she had in mind was not the jail in which she landed.

Now a foot ball team has won a victory by prayer. Just as a matter of clean sport, neither eleven scored by prayer unless the other team in which case both should pray the same prayer.

Wherever Dr. Cook may be keeping himself at present, either for a rest or to escape bureau managers, he should load himself up with moving pictures of the place, affidavits of the waiters and a few reliable witnesses or there will be those to doubt his story when he returns and tells where he has been.

## MANY SINGERS ARE COMING

Omaha Saengerfest Committee Gets Acceptances.

## EASTERN SOCIETIES SEND WORD

Many Not Expected Will Attend July Meeting—Denver and Salt Lake City Will Help Swell Crowd.

Singing societies from Milwaukee, St. Paul, Peoria, Salt Lake City, Denver and while they belong to the North American Sanger Bund, which comprises the central states, they have practically accepted the invitation and the committee believes they will be here. The Salt Lake City and Denver societies have never attended the National Saengerfest in this section of the country before. The committee is trying to convince the Kansas City societies that they should join the Sanger Bund of this district.

The local committee has extended invitations to the societies of Kansas City and while they belong to the North American Sanger Bund, which comprises the central states, they have practically accepted the invitation and the committee believes they will be here. The Salt Lake City and Denver societies have never attended the National Saengerfest in this section of the country before. The committee is trying to convince the Kansas City societies that they should join the Sanger Bund of this district.

Invitations have been sent to other societies and the committee now feels assured that the attendance will be greater than at any time in the history of the organization, or beyond all expectations.

The Saengerfest society of Peoria numbers forty-six persons, but the local committee has been assured that a crowd of at least sixty Peorians will come to Omaha and will be accompanied by a band. The Milwaukee and St. Paul singing societies belong to a Sangerbund of the northern part of the country and were not expected, but they have accepted the invitations and will be welcomed. The arms of the Omaha society are open to all society that will attend.

Rehearsals Begin.  
The local singing society has begun holding regular rehearsals and meet at 1130 Farnam street every Monday night. Thirty attended the first rehearsal and this number has been increased to eighty and more are expected.

A meeting will be held at 4 o'clock Sunday in the hall of Schmoller and Miller to organize the ladies' chorus. All women who read German music are invited to attend to assist in organizing the chorus and to take part in the rehearsals.

The male and female choruses will practice together, later in the season, to prepare for the reception concert on the first night that will be given entirely by the local organizations. The visiting delegation will take part in all other concerts.

The finance committee has been instructed by the general committee to begin soliciting funds for entertainment and will begin their canvass at once. They hope to raise \$15,000 for this fund and a large part of this amount has been promised at this time.

The Saengerfest will be held on July 30 to 34 and the committee has begun to make plans early in order to have them completed in full time.

## Big Decrease in Smuggling

Collections of Duties at New York on Personal Effects Shows Large Increase.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—William Loeb, collector of the Port of New York believes he has convinced wealthy American travelers that the tariff law was passed to be obeyed by all classes alike and in proof of this he submitted today some astonishing figures of increased customs receipts since a stricter application of the law began. For the month just ended there were twice as many declarations and a 15 per cent increase in collections as compared with the corresponding month last year, although 3,000 fewer passengers entered. The total amount collected for the month on baggage and personal effects was more than \$17,000,000 and for the fiscal year thus far, the increase over the preceding year in general customs receipts is \$13,921,000 for five months.

## DR. SHERRADEN ELECTED FIELD CLUB PRESIDENT

Officers Address Meeting Held at Commercial Club Following Close of Election.

The annual election of the Omaha Field club was held yesterday. Dr. W. H. Sherraden, who succeeded to the presidency, resigned from that office of John W. Parrish, was elected without opposition for the ensuing year.

Judge George A. Day was chosen vice president. Conrad H. Young was also a candidate. John W. Hughes, the unopposed candidate for the secretaryship will enter on his duties at a meeting at the Commercial club last night when the officers were installed. Several speeches were made discussing the affairs of the club.